SUCCESSFUL REVOLT IN RIO JANEIRO,

THE DICTATOR RESIGNS HIS PRESIDENCY-AT-TITUDE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

whose sympathies have been with the Congressional party have at last thrown off all guise of adherence to the existing Government, and have Rio Janeiro, Nov. 23.-The citizens of Rio Janeiro their determined opposition to the Dictatership of Gen eral da Fonseca and their resolve that he must abandon the Presidency. Like Dom Pedro, President da Fonseca quietly yielded to the demands of the people that the Executive of the Brazilian Government be deposed

The people of this city rose in arms against the pictator's Government to-day. The sprising has thus far been successful and the insurgents have accomsed the ends for which they had so long seen

ong the first things the revolutionists did this merning was to increase their store of arms and ammu-nition. A strong force of the insurgents made an atnet on the Navat arsenal, and after a half-hearted resistance had been made by those intioned at the place, triumphantly took possession of the building and all the munitions of war which it contained. Only a few shots were exchanged, and the poor

sance made by the defenders of the arsenal is bown by the fact that not a member of the insurge force is reported to have been killed or serious! A laborer employed in the arsenal struck by one of the shots fired by the attacking parts, and is the only one of the contestants have lost his life in the assailt. of the cannon bulls fired from the arsenal was adly directed, and struck the Candelaria Church, cans ing considerable damage to the building.

The news of the uprising had an exceedingly dissaleting effect, and created the greatest alarm in this among the women and children and those citteens not taken up arms in support of either prty when the fighting began at the arsenal, and the artie of musketry and the boom of cannon were leard, all were seized with a wild panic, and fled to sinces safety. The merchants and shop-keepers, karful of safety. The internation of the looted, made haste less their places might be looted, made haste to bolt and bar both doors and windows. All their hurried preparations were unnecessary, however, for, as already described, the attack on arsenal was of only short duration, and be ond the smashing of a portion of the church struc by the rannon ball, no further damage was injected on preperty, and little disorder prevailed spong malist forces. The feeling of airm in the was gradually dispelled, and all the people are now rejoicing at the success of the revolution.

The members of the Cabinet which hid been or-

gailed by President da Fonseca resignd when the triumph of the revolutionists became at established fact and after the manifesto of General & Fonseca aneing that he would bow to the will of the people,

The state of siege which had been prolaimed here escent was at once raised when the usurgents obtained control of the Government. I is expected unst me members of the Congress witch had been dissolved by order of President da Jonseca will be

A deputation of naval officers waited on General da Fonseca this morning, and said that his acts as Dictator had created probund dissatisfaction among the people of the country and that if he refused to accede to the popular request for his resigna-After a short intervil General da Fonseca issued a manifesto aumouncing his resignation of the Presidency of Brazil in favor of Floriano Peixotto, the Vice-President. In his manifeste da Fonseca asserted that his determination to restre from office was taken for the purpose of averting a civil war.

The army is quiescent aid has made no move since the latest developments is the changing politics of Brazil have been announced.

Senhor Peixotto is formig a Government.

A dispatch was receive at the Coffee Exchange saying that Preferent da Fonseca of Brazil had resigned in favor of Toriano Peixotto, the Vice-President. W. R. Grace Co. and Charles R. Flint & Co. had similar dispaters.

ANOTHER MASACRE IN CHINA! MORE THAN 100 NAIVE CONVERTS BUTCHERED -THE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN VICTIMS INKNOWN.

London, Nov. 23. The Chronicie's" correspondent at Tientsin, China, niegraphs under date of Monday

News has arried here of a murderous raid in the North. Wellstmed bands have devastated a the North. Wellermed bands have devastated a whole district, plaged and burned the Belgian mission stations at Tayou and Sanchi and massacred over 100 convers to Christianity. The local Governors ascribed to taid to Mongolian robbers. Troops have been dispached to the scene. The number of European victies is unknown."

THE FREN'H GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED. BESULT OF TWO VOTES ON THE SECRET SERVICE FUID QUESTION.

Paris, Nov. 23.-Is the Chamber of Deputies to-day a debate was arried on in regard to the Secret Service Fund. M. Costan, Minister of the Interior, in replying to a proposition made by a Boulangist member, to the effect that the Secret Service Fund be abolished, declared that he egarded the voting of the fund as a matter involving a question of confidence in the Gov

The vote on the question under consideration was then taken ans resulted in a victory for the Govern-

M. Cogsset next proposed that the fund be controiled by a pecial committee. Premier de Freycinet opposed the proposal of M. Consset, and it was reted by avote of 286 to 162.

M. Laurenve notice to M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of its intention to put an interpellation to the doorgamet. In order to ascertain whether or not a treaty howen France and Russia actually existed. M. Riborcepiled that if M. Laur put this interpellation he muscruse to answer it.

BRAZILIAN CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Wadngton, Nov. 23.-United States Minister Con per. Rio de Janeiro, has informed the Secretary of east under date of October 12, that the Brazilian Bootnment has extended indefinitely the present me'd of paying customs duties in paper at the and rate of exchange of twenty pence per milreis pe order of september 18, providing for the 5 ment of all customs duties in gold, has applied

MR. JACKSON RETURNED FOR NORTH LEEDS. London, Nov. 23.-The election to fill the seat for Sorth Leeds in the House of Commons made vacant by the appointment of the Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson to he office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, was held on inturday. According to the English law, the acceptthee of office under the Crown by a member of the House of Commons compels him to seek re-election in use he is to retain his scat. Mr. Jackson again stood is a candidate for North Leeds. The Liberals decided trat, in view of the approach of the general election, it was not destrable to oppose Mr. Jackson's re-election. Mr. Jackson was, therefore, returned without opposi-tions.

At the last election Mr. Jackson, who is, of course a Conservative, was opposed by A. O. Rutson (Gind-sionian). The result of that poll was a majority of il9 for Mr. Jackson, the vote standing 4,301 for Mr. Jackson and 3,682 for Mr. Rutson.

MR. SELIGMAN'S VISIT TO PARIS. Paris, Nov. 23 .- Mr. seligman, who was sent to Europe as the representative of the United States Treasury Department, with the view of bringing about the helding of an international conference to secure the establishment of a common ratio of value between gold and after, has been in this city to secure the co-operation of France. The Hon. Whitelaw Reid, the American Minister, presented Mr. Seligman to M. Ronvier, Minister, presented Mr. Seligman to M. Ronvier, Minister of Finance, to whom Mr. Seligman explained in detail the objects of his mission. M. Rouvier gave Mr. Sellgman a cordial reception. He expressed his sympathy with the proposal to bring about a common ratio between gold and silver, but said that he was not willing to take the initiative in the matter. He expressed the hope that England and Germany might be induced to co-operate with France to bring about a conference to effect the desired end. Mr. sellgman has left Parks for Egypt, where it is his intention to soss the winter.

A NEW-YORK MUSIC STUDENT'S DISAPPEARANCE. Berlin, Nov. 23.-Louis Nosse, a New-York musical rtudent, has suddenly disappeared from his lodgings in this city, after having attempted saidtde.

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES RECOVERING. Lordon. Nov. 23.-A bulletin issued from Marl-borough House to-day said that every indication in the case of Prince George of Wales pointed to his recovery from the attack of fever from which he is suffering. Queen, who returned to Windsor Castle from oral on Saturday, visited her grandson this mora-

When you ask your grocer for Java, he does not offer you Maracaibo and say it is "just as good,"

When you ask your druggist for Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, if he is honest, he will not try to sell you something "just as good."

Why do you want it? The answer is in a book on CARE-FUL LIVING; we send it free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver
cil—all druggists everywhere do. \$1.

ing and spent some time at his bedside. The Princess of Wales is assiduous in her attention to her son.

The Queen, after taking ten with the Princes and Princess of Wales, again visited the bedside of Prince George, and, after speaking some cheering words to him bade him good-night, and started on her return to Windsor Castle.

FRENCH STRIKE SITUATION SERIOUS. REFUSAL OF THE MINERS TO ACCEPT THE GOV ERNMENT ARBITRATORS - THE GREAT

BELGIAN STRIKE MAY BE RENEWED. Paris, Nov. 23.-There is now no doubt that the Calais is a general one. Of the 40,000 and more miner only 100 at work. The condition of affairs is hourly becoming more alarming, and it will be only by th greatest tact that serious conflicts be tween the strikers and the authorities can be avoided With the remembrance of the bloodshed which resulted from the collisions between the troops and the riotou workmen at the May Day celebration at Fourmies, th military authorities show a little hesitation in dealing with the disorderly strikers. The result is that the strikers are taking courage from the seeming desire to

avoid bloodshed, and are becoming more dangerous. Meetings were held to-day at various places in the Department, at which addresses were made by strike leaders and by Socialist agitators. The meetings deget erated into rlotous gatherings, at which many bitte threats were made against the mine-owners. The mil tary authorities, who were kept well informed of everything going on at the meetings, gave orders that the hurried to the various places of meeting, and, afte great difficulty, succeeded in scattering the mobs.

At one of the pits at Courrieres a few men have bee steadily working since the beginning of the strike, di spite the arguments and threats of the strikers. To-day some of the latter gained the mouth of the pit, in spit dynamite cartridges in advantageous positions. The cartridges exploded, but, though they did extensive

The miners have refused to accept the proposal to be appointed by the Government, and insist that the ernment, the employers and the miners. M. Yves Guyot, the Minister of Public Works, has sent instructions to Doual, insisting that the masters appoint five delegates to form a committee of arbitration in con junction with five representatives to be appointed t

The Municipal Council of this city has voted 120,000

france to assist the miners in their strike.

Brussels, Nov. 23.--A meeting was held at Scraing vesterday that promises to result in a serious turbance in the Belgium labor world. It will be recalled that the great strike of Belgian workmen a fe months ago was not for higher wages or shorter hours, but for the establishment of universal suffrage in Belgium. The Government at that time made many promises, but the workingmen, who, upon the faith of those promises ended the strike, now find themselves no nearer the realization of their hopes than they were at the beginning of the struggle. The delegates of the various labor organizations represented at the meeting vesterday decided that, unless the promises of the Government to grant universal sufrage were soon furifile; they would again start a general strike to force the granting of their demand.

GERMANY AND THE WORLD'S FAIR REPORT OF THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER TO HIS GOVERNMENT.

missioner to the World's Columbian Exposition, has filed an exhaustive report with the German Government concerning his visit to the United States. He acknowledges the cordial treatment he received in official and private circles, and the accommodating spirit shown to him by everybody with whom he came in contact. The report contains an elaborate descrip tion of the grounds and the buildings planned for exhibition purposes, and is furnished with drawings. The Commissioner, since his return to this country has been busily engaged in promoting the interests of the Exhibition. In his report he strongly urges the Government and the promoters of German industry to do all they can for a good representation of Germany at the coming Exhibiton. In reference Chicago as the place of the Exhibition, the report says,

We regard the Exhibition as an undertaking which will excite the interest of all the commercial and industrial circles of the Union and we have only to deal with the question whether the city of Chicago is fitted for an advantageous display of German Industry and art, and whether German exhibitors can count on beneficial results. Without doubt, this question has to be answered in the affirmative. It is already possible for ships to go directly from Chicago through the lakes and the St. Lawrence River to the Atlantic Ocean. It is only a question of time when this waterway will be shortened and a direct communication with Europe by sea be established. But, leaving the solution of this question to the future, Chicago by its enormous commerce and by the fact that it is a crossing point of a great number of railreads, which give it communication with all parts of the Union and Canada, has become a centre of commercial importance. When the National Exhibition enterprise, by the co-operation of all the States, is carried out, undoubtedly from all parts of the country numerous visitors will come to Chicago. For for-ign exhibitors it is a matter of the greatest importance at the articles they send to the Exhibition shall be seen by a great number of Americans, and this possibility is certainly offered in Chicago. The climate is favorable. By reason of the wealth of the clitzens of Chicago, it is to be considered assured that especially all articles of art, if they are good and tasteful, will find ready buyers.

Mr. Wermuth says he has made good progress in We regard the Exhibition as an undertaking

Wermuth says he has made good progress in organizing joint exhibitions of certain Just now Commissioner Wermuth is engaged in forming a committee for the Women's Depart

THE TARIFF POLICY OF FRANCE. STRONG SPEECH OF M. PERRY IN DEFENCE OF THE PROPOSALS FOR HIGHER DUTIES.

Paris, Nov. 23 .- In a speech in the Senate to-day. M. Jules Ferry, as president of the Tariff Committee defended the proposals for higher duties, seiting forth that the imposition of such duties was the necessary outcome of the economic situation of France and the He declared that the proposed tariff rates were actually below those of other protective countries Spain excepted. Their adoption, he urged, would not raise the prices of articles in general use. All countries would accept the minimum tariff, so that reprisals need not be feared. The argument that the adoption of the proposed tariff would isolate France com was absurd, for, just as in the political sphere, one was never isolated when strong, so, in the

rich. M. Ferry's speech was followed by one from M. Polerier, who advocated various modifications of rates contained in the Tariff bill, basing bis plea on the ground that many of the proposed duties were exground that many of cessive and arbitrary.

MAY FINISH LOADING DESPITE THE UKASE. St. Petersburg, Nov. 23.—There are at present at Odessa loading with wheat twenty-four vessels whose cargoes are not yet completed. The authorities have given permission for these ships to continue their load ing, despite the fact that the ukase prohibiting the export of wheat from Russia went into effect to day. and they have instructed the officials at that port t clear the vessels as usual when they are loaded.

CHANGES IN THE NEW SPANISH MINISTRY. in the list of new Cabinet appointments which Queen Castillo to make, and which she approved yesterday Senor Villaverde, who was reassigned to the portfolio of Justice, which he held in the last Ministry, has declined to serve; and Senor Cos-Gayon, who, it was announced yesterday, was reappointed Minister of Finance, has been appointed Minister of Justice. POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

THE CONNECTICUT GOVERNORSHIP.

HEARING ON THE QUO WARRANTO PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT. Hariford, Conn., Nov. 23 .- Charles J. Cole opened the arguments in the quo warranto case this merning at the Capitol before the Supreme Court. Chief Justice Andrews and Judges Carpenter, Seymour, Torrance and Fenn were on the bench. Mr. Cole, as the personal counsel of Governor Bulkeley, went over the principal points in the Republican brief. First, said he, the Governor must, whether he will or not, hold his office until his successor has been declared by the General Assembly. Secondly, information, in the nature of a quo warranto, does not lie against the Governor of Connecticut. It is the movement of a lower against a higher power, subversive of the theory of proceeding and the fundamental principles of common law. The three branches of the Government are co-ordinate. One cannot interfere with another. In the process of impeachment, both houses are it joint assembly, and a Chief Justice presides over them. Shall a judge of an inferior court, by information in the nature of que warranto, search the title of the highest officer of the State! Again, Mr. Cole argues. the jurisdiction of the General Assembly is full, final, complete and exclusive, and the General Assembly is still in session.

Judge Stoddard replied for Judge Morris this after-

still in session.

Judge Stoddard replied for Judge Morris this afternoon. After him, William C. Case will speak for the
Republican side. Ex-Governor Ingersoll will follow,
and Henry C. Robinson will close for the defendant.
Governor Bulkeley, Judge Morris and many public men
were in the courtroom to-day.

GENERAL JONES CALLS ON GOVERNOR HILL. Albany, Nov. 23.-Lieutenant-Governor Jones was t the Capitol to-day, and had a long interview with Governor Hill immediately upon his return from Washington at noon, the nature or result of which conference was not made public. Governor Hill positively declines to announce what are his intentions regarding the Governor's office, and both he and Gen oral Jones refused to be interviewed in relation to the latter's unexpected visit. General Jones left town later in the day.

TO APPOINT A NOMINATING COMMITTEE. the XXIst Assembly District at No. 105 East Fifty. ninth-st. last evening. The meeting was called to order by Colone: William A. Copp. The only business of any importance that was transacted was the authorization of the chairman, on motion of J. Proctor Clark, to appoint a nominating committee of nine to make up the ticket to be voted for at the primaries which will be held on De-

A CLUB'S ONE HUNDREDTH MEETING. The XVth Assembly District Republican Club cele-brated its 100th meeting last night at No. 260 West Thirty-third-st. This club was organized in 1887 with fifty members and it now has about 500. It meets twice a month and is a hard working club. In the last election t largely reduced the Democratic majority in the XVth Assembly District. The officers of the club are James A. Flood, president; George D. Turner, first vice-president; Frank E. Gledhill, second vice-president; Andrew F. Page, recording secretary; R. M. Mackin, financial secretary; Philip G. Murray, corresponding secretary; Herman Joveshof, treasurer, and James Burke, sergeant-at-arms. The headquarters of the club are at No. 449 Eighth-av.,

At the celebration last night speeches were made by Edward C. Lee and Robert A. Greacen, and recitations John McCormick.

FLAMES BURST OUT A SECOND TIME. FIREMEN CRIPPLED BY LACK OF WATER IN BROOKLYN-ONE MAN INJURED.

Fire broke out at 12:30 o'clock this morning in the rockery store of Neil Clifford, at No. 262 Court-st., Brooklyn. It quickly spread to No. 264, a pool-room and cigar store, conducted by A. Nellsen. These two floors being occupied as a storage warehouse by P. W. Schmitz, a furniture manufacturer. After eating it way through all the floors, the fire spread to No. 266, a liquor-shop, kept by Augustus Schmidt. and three children were asleep on the first floor, but they were rescued by the firemen. The firemen were seriously crippled in their work by lack of water, and after, as they supposed, having extinguished the flames, they went away. The loss up to

this point was believed to be \$30,000. Hardly had the firemen gone when flames broke out with renewed vigor in No. 260, threatening the destruction of the whole block. The building in which lames had now appeared is known as Grand Hall, and has five numbers in Court-st. It is a four-story brick building, having stores on the ground floor, a big hall on the second and third floors and lodge rooms on the fourth floor. The water supply was so small from the hydrants that the firemen ran a line of hose to the river in the 2000 of saving the big building.

Richard Trapp, of Engine No. 3, was knocked from a second-story balcony by a piece of falling coping and was seriously hurt. Two ambulances were sent for. All the people living in the block were ordered to get their possessions ready to move out at a moment's notice, and there was great excitement among women and children. The German Lutheran

DISMISSED AFTER 37 YEARS OF SERVICE. Boston, Nov. 23 .- John Quincy Adams, superinendent of the newspaper and periodical division at the postoffice for thirty-seven years, has been informed that his services are no longer required by the Government. The cause is the rearrangement of the office

RIFLED AND THROWN FROM A TRAIN.

Kingston, N. Y., Nov. 23 .- The police to-day found pen and rifled and thrown from a West Shore train last night. It is thought to belong to Miss E. Baxter, an English actress, who is supposed to be a member of one of two theatrical companies that passed through here last night on their way to Toronto, Canada.

DEATH OF MES. CYRUS W. FIELD. Mrs. Cyrus W. Field died at Irvington-on-the-Hudson resterday afternoon. She had been sick for some time and her death was not unexpected. Arrangemnts for the Miss Mary Stone. She was born in Hartford, Conn., seventy-one years ago, and married Cyrus W. Field in 1841. She was a particularly lovable woman, and the ews of her death will be a shock to a large circle of riends. Her sons, Cyrus W. Field, Jr., and Edward Field, tert the city last evening for Irvington-on-the-Hudson, and the news of her death was sent by cable to Lacy anthony Musgrave, her daughter, who sailed for England last month. Mr. and Mrs. Field celebrated their golden edding last winter.

WRIGHT'S ACCOUNTS WERE CORRECT. At the office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society No. 120 Broadway, yesterday, it was said that Edward R. Wright's account: were perfectly straight and that he did not owe the company a dollar. No motive could be the officers for his suicide in Brooklyn on Su gested by the officers for his suicide in Brooklyn on Sun-dry. He had been with the company about three years, two years as sub-agent, and had done good work and writ-ten considerable business. His habits were good and he always appeared perfectly same and rational.

THE GRAIN ELOCKADE IN SOUTH DAKOTA Yankton, S. D., Nov. 23.-Notwithstanding the asser-ous of President Miller, of the Milwaukee and St. Paul road, none of the railroads of this State seems to have are enough to transport the grain crop. The ware-nouses are all full. Farmers cannot find storage room, and at pearly all the small towns no grain is bought not Farmers are obliged to erect temporary sheds. There is no market for corn, nearly all of which is still standing in the fields unhusked. Cattle shipments are also greatly retarded. Threshing still continues in many parts of the State, and although extra trains are run on all that oads it is thought the grain shipments will continue un

## FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

So many people know our way of clearing out at whatever they will bring the handsome patterns of Furniture left at the close of a season, that our dull months are now quite busy. The articles are just as good as the new styles can be, but being but few of a kind the space for the sample is worth more than the profit. If we had double the room the bargains would not be so plenty, as we have to be pushed to cut so freely.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

Furniture Makers, 3" 104, 106, 106 AND 106 WEST 14TH ST.

Continued from Piret Page. gotten up for his entertainment. (Laughter.) San Francisco would do as well for the convention

and would try to do better. Mr. De Young, of "The San Francisco Chronicle," was the next speaker in support of the claims of that city. He appeared, he said, as the representative of the citizens of San Francisco, who had authorized him to make certain offers in their behalf. Before making those offers he desired to file a bond and guarantee for \$50,000 to carry them out. (Here Mr. De Young handed a paper to the chairman). The people of San Francisco would furnish every member with a railroad ticket to San Francisco and would pay their hotel bills while in the city. also offered a trip to the Yosemite Valley for one week, the delegates being all guests of the city of San Francisco. In addition to that he was authorized to offer railroad tickets to San Francisco and back. The rate to San Francisco for everybody and anybody, without condition, would be \$25 there and \$25 back. In concluding Mr. De Young said: "We want you there; we will treat you well. For God's sake

CHICAGO WILLING, IF NOT ANXIOUS. Illinois having been reached, Mr. Campbell, a member of the committee, submitted, on the part of Chicago, the resolutions adopted some weeks since at a meeting of the businessmen of that city, to the effect that Chicago was not a competitor for the convention, but that, in the event of its being selected, liberal accommodations would be provided.

Michigan having been called, ex-Senator Palmer proceeded to set out the claims of Detroit. He pointed to the good influence a convention at Detroit would have in Michigan, a State dominated lately by the Democracy. He argued that Detroit was as well situated in respect to hearness to the centre of population and accessibility as any other large city. Its hotels would accomme 8,500 people, and the accommodations of the city were so elastic that 75,000 Grand Army men had been taken care of without complaint. Detroit would offer a hall holding 10,000 people, or it would offer a wigwam in the centre of the city, recalling the circumstances of Lincoln's nomination. Or it would offer a wigwam in Belle Isle Park, or it would go further, and build a great raft on the Detroit River, capable of holding 10,000 people, and with enough pure water flowing on either side to slake the thirst of every Democrat in the United States the morning after election. (Laughter.) If the convention were held at Detroit, Canada would be so stimulated that annexation would soon be encompassed. influence of the convention was needed in Michigan, and if held in Detroit the result would be a solid electoral vote for the Republican candi-

MINNEAPOLIS HAS HER SAY. This concluded the presentation of the claims of Detroit, and at 2 o'clock the committee took a recess for an hour. The committee resumed its session at 3:15 p. m., when the claims of Minneapolis were presented. The first speaker was Senator Washburn, who spoke of the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis as phenomenal in regard to their growth and progress. Twenty-four lines of railroads centred in those two cities. Minneapolis contained an audience hall more complete and satisfactory than any in which a National Convention was ever held. The hotel accommodations were remarkably fine. As to railroad fare, it would be substantially the same as it would be to Chicago. If Minneapolis could have the convention, the effect of it would be good. It would encourage and inspire Republicans. It would bring back into the lines (or would have that tendency) these who had drifted away from the party.

dates.

C. W. Johnson, chief clerk of the United States Senate, followed with an argument to show that. ss Chicago was selected for the meeting of the Lincoln convention, from a consideration of the growing importance of the States to the westward, so Minneapolis should now be chosen for the same Governor Merriam, of Minnesota, was the next

speaker. "Give us," he said, "the advantage of hearing the leaders of the party in the past and some of its leaders in the future, and you will redeem the Northwestern States-and you cannot elect your President if you do not carry the Northwestern States," (Applaus; )
Separar Casey, of North Dakota, said that the

sentiment of North Dakota was unanimously in favor of Minneapolis as the seat of the Convention. M. M. Johnson, of North Dakota, also supported

the claims of Minneapolis.

Missouri having been called, Chauncey I. Filley said that he would be individually and col-lectively embarrassed if he did not say something in behalf of the State of Missouri and of the city of St. Louis, which was the accommodations for a convention, and it had the hotels. It could build an annex to the Mississippi Bridge and plant delegates there, and not on rafts, as proposed by De-St. Louis had taken care of two great National conventions; but unfortunately their tickets were defeated. And so he did not ask the Republican convention to go to a city of defeat. Mr. Filley continued to speak at considerable length, to the great amusement of the committee

and the large audience. The claims of Omaha were presented by Judge C. R. Scott, of that city. He ridiculed the claims made on behalf of Minneapolis, Cincinnati, Chicago, San Francisco and New-York. The trouble about New-York City was that she did not go to work and call off her Burchards. If she had done that the country would have had Blaine for President. (Cheers). He liken New-York City but he liked Omaha better.

Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, seconded Mr. Scott's efforts in behalf of Omaha.

CLAIMS OF THE METROPOLIS. The claims of the city of New-York were next presented, the first speaker being E. F. Shepard, and he said that in all the other cities suggested for the Convention there would be local candidates; while the City of New-York had positively no candidate at all. In that arena only would ail the candidates have an equal and unbiased chance. He spoke of the advantages of New-York's geographical position, and referred to the fact that that city had never had a Republican National Convention. She had been an applicant for the World's Fair: but Congress for reasons less than infinitesimal had sent it to Chicago. He admitted that San Franeisco was his second choice for the convention. If the Convention went to New-York there would be an opportunity for the farmers of the West to see how absurd their idea of the "robber barons of Wall Street was. They would see that Wall Street was only the centre of exchange on this continent; and he hoped in the providence of God, that it would become the centre of exchange for the whole world. They would see there th most honorable principles of merchandising and financiering applied to all the common events of life. He presented a diagram of Madison Square Garden, a building which he said would seat comfortably 17,000 people, and furnish committee rooms without humber. There were in that eity 280 hotels-capable of accommodating 75,000 people. He reminded the committee that New-York had usually supplied the Republican party with two-thirds of the sinews of war; and that the headquarters of the National Committee were usually there. He referred to "unscrupulous Democratic politicians" of that city, who were animated, he said, by the spirit of the tiger. The Republican party had got to contend against it, to defeat it, to cage it up, or else it would eat up the country. It had taken New-York and was now after the rest of the country. It grew by what it fed upon. It was a power which could hardly be appreciated outside of that city and State. It was engaged in trying to steal the Legislature, and if it succeeded in that the people would not be allowed to vote for President and Vice-President. He did not believe that

the freemen of that State would ever submit to

such an outrage. The sitting of the Republican Convention in New-York would be a magnificent

AT MINNEAPOLIS ON JUNE 7. | factor in creating a public sentiment there so overwhelming that the Democratic power would falter, and hold back, and not proceed with the consummation of any such infamous plan. He hoped the committee would remember that the city of New-York had a heart for all the country, and a hospitality that had never been tried in vain.

> Senator Hiscock pleaded for the thousands of voters north of the Harlem that year after year fought overpowering Democratic odds. The Western Republicans did not know what it was-al-

SENATOR HISCOCK'S COGENT REASONS.

voters north of the Harlem that year after year fought overpowering Democratic odds. The Western Republicans did not know what it was—always in every contest—to meet an organized army well equipped with money and in office. The ordinary majorities of the West would not donot the majorities of the West would not donot the majorities of kansas and Wisconsin. The New-York Republicans had to come down to the Harlem with \$0.00 r majority. It had been said that the other States needed the convention. He could tell them that when they assembled in November in Kansas, and Wisconsin, and California, and Nebraska, and Minnesota, and Ohio, they would listen with eager ear for the sound of vietory from New-York. (Applause.) And if the wire; did not flash that news the Republicans would put out their fires and return to their homes and put out their fires and return to their homes and put out their fires and return to their homes and put out their fires and return to their homes and put out their lights, while the rampant Democracy raged through the streets. Was there a sectional line between the East and the West? Was he to be told that the Empire was marching on and that New-York would soon be left in the rear? No matter how great, strong and powerful the great West became, the Republicans of New-York would bid them godspeed. He believed that New-York was entitled to the Convention.

Turning toward Chairman Clarkson, Senator Hiscock praised his well directed efforts in the cause, amid great applause from the ancience, and predicted that the eagle of victory would perch on the Republican bauner next year. There would be no vacation for New-York Republicans there was to be no Coney Island, no theatres, no amusements. They had to fight to save a great State from the enemy. The Convention meanimuch to New-York in starting the campaign. The trains would come down laden with eloquent speakers, and 8,000,000 people would be within hearing of the proceedings of the Convention.

Senator Hawley; of Connecticut, was the next advocat

whole subject very thorougly; and the court knew something. (Laughler).

J. Sloat Fassett was the next advocate of the claims of New-York. As he stepped on the platform he was greeted with tumultous cheers. He said that it was no holiday excursion on which the Republican party was entering. There was not an atom of force available that they could afford to despise. If he thought that the location of San Francisco would assure a Republican victory in 1892, he would vote for San Francisco. So also as to every other city proposed. The State of New-York had only twice failed to give its vote for the Republican ticket; and on one of these occasions the grandest Republican of them all had been defeated. (Cheers for Blaine.) The Republicans of New-York only indulged in quarrels between themselves when the interests of the party and of the Nation were not at stake. They now held out their hands to the Committee, not demanding, not offering inducements and holding out promises—but urging the interests of the party. The East had been generous. It had submitted for years to talk about Wall Street and the effete East—but it had always rallied to the support of the party. He did not believe that the selection of New-York would bring a dozen votes to the Republican party through its process of education: but it would make it easier to draw out 15,000 Republican votes that otherwise might not be east. If the talk that the next election could be won by the Republicas Sarty without the vote of New-York were sound, let the attempt be made; but if it were not sound then the committee should try to make it easier for New-York to win. The holding of the convention in New-York would not change a word in the piatform, would not have the slightest bearing on the nomination of candidates. They all knew, however, that the vote of New-York State was a prize well worth striving for. If the convention were given to New-York would cast her committee, he believed, would commit a fatal error if it did not select the city of New-York; because,

THE EVENING SESSION. ELOQUENT SPEECHES FOR GINCINNATI BY FORAKER AND M'KINLEY.

Washington, Nov. 23.-When the committee again

got to business, Secretary Edmunds was, on motion.

invited to take a seat on the platform, and said that whichever place was chosen, the choice should be cor dially and enruestly acquiesced in by every other place. The claims of Cincinnati were presented first by ex-Governor Foraker, whose appearance on the platform was cheered vociferously. The people for whom he speke would despise him if he disparaged any other city. Cincinnati appreciated the advantages of each and all of them. Turning to Mr. Fassett, he said, You are precisely the kind of Republican the Ohio people like-you are a fighting Republican. Some day you will be crowned with victory. Good men have been defeated before." (Great and prolonged ap-plause.) But Mr. Fassett had fatled to appreciate the importance of a central location for the conven tion. Now Cincinnati was only seventy miles from the centre of population of the United States. cinnati was a railroad centre, and would save hours and hours of travel to the delegates. Outside of New-York and Chicago no other city had superior telegraphic facilities. It had hotels to accommodate twice the number of persons who would attend the convention. Cincinnati had the largest and best halls in the country. The conventio nwas not needed to carry Ohio-thank God, Ohio was a Republican State. After a brilliant campaign, William McKinley had been elected G vernor (applause), and the vote by which he had been elected was a test vote upon next year's issues. Better have them all come down to Cine nati, where there was a pure, unadulterated Repub-licanism that would regenerate all of them and curs their political allments. "You would not hear tell, he said, "of a Farmers' Alliance in Ohio. The Societies Simpson was glad to get out alive; the whiskered Peffer tarried not long. The Republicans met them on the threshold when they came, boasting of their inten tion of overthrowing the grand o'd man, John Sherman, and drove them out, discomfited, disheartened and overthrown." (Great applause.) The Republicans of Ohio wanted no such monkey tricks. They believed in the principles of the Republican party as exemplified by oln, upheld by Grant, and represented by Benjamin Harrison in the White House to-day. (Applause. Mr. McKinley was the next advocate of the claims of

Cincinnati. He also was loudly cheered as he took the platform. He believed that Ohio was safely Republican next year no matter where the committee

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not accept any substitute.

taken immediately after Mr. Fassett's speech he would have voted for New-York. Mr. Fassett's eloquence was irresistible. He had never heard anything like the before. The only wonder to him was that a man gifted as Mr. Fassett travelling over that great Empire State did not have a majority, as he ought to have, o 50,000. "But," said he, "we all feel differently since we have had our tea," (General laughter.) Was it not worth while, Mr. McKinley asked, to try to carry some of the Republican States of the South. Virginia was just as good a Republican State to-day Ohio, and if the Republican party did half the work in West Virginia and in Tennessee that it did in Ohio and New-York both those States would give their elecand New-York both those States would give their eigenoral vote for the Republican candidate. Let the committee put the convention in Cincinnati, and those southern States would be put in touch with it. Teamsylvanta being called, Mayor Gurley, of Pittsburg, presented the features of that city which in als opinion entitled it to selection. Represented briefly the extensive railway facilities of Pittsburg and its great extent. Pittsburg Mr. Dazeli described briefly the extensive railway facilities of Pittsburg and its great extent. Pittsburg had 200 miles of street railway, only 5 per cent of which was horse power, "and we will banish that before we get the National Republican Convention." (uproarious k aghter); which will be within the next six months, adds Mr. Daizell explaining that the crowd was too swift for him. He described succincity the course of Pennsylvania in uphoiding the Republican Presidential andidates by magnificent majorities, and when he alluded to "84" and the white plame of Western Pennsylvania's son, and to Harrison's spotless Administration, he was greeted with great applatuse.

Congressman Stone, of Pennsylvania, closed the arguments in favor of Pittsburg.

After Colonel Pradley had spoken for the New South—for Chattanooga, Tenn.—he said that the South was the place for Republican missionary work. While the vote was dwinding out West, it was increasing in the South, and if such men as McKinley and Foraker and Fassett and others came down and preached Republican doctrine, there would be the grandest revival on earth.

This ended the speeches and the committee went into secret session. toral vote for the Republican candidate.

THANKSGIVING VARIETY AND MINSTRELSY. Tony Pastor has gathered an attractive compan ound him to amuse his visitors through Thanksgiving week. One of the most entertaining and also one the most amusing of the newcomers is George P. Austin, who has great difficulty, in spite of much assistance, in getting himself on the upper side of a slack-wire, but who, when he is once there, performs some surprising and difficult feats. Miss Lo son, who is perennial-that is to say, she continues in her bloom and renews the same from year to yearappears again, and sings her four songs to the grati-fication of her heavers. Miss Maggie Cline is also in fairly good condition; though she is still the victim of the "Astor dresses, cut delicative," and has left still a little of the cold that prevented her singing for a part of last week. But Miss Cline is superior to many obstacles. One of the strong points of her art was always its robustness, and it is likely to carry her through the week. George Benuchamp sill improves

again he will be remembered. Miss Nellie Lingard is also in her last week here. A large audience listened with pleasure to the pe formance of a troupe that is named, with fancifu modesty, the "Eiffel Tower of Minstrelsy," at the Grand Opera House last night. The time seems to be past when a ministrel entertainment can be expected to have anything characteristic of the plantation negro about it. All that is to be expected now is a variety show, and if it is a fairly good one no complaint must be made. The present one is more than fairly good. Among the most pleasing features are Girard Leon and his trick donkey, the clastic Reto, a musical specialty by Howard, Rus ell, Blackford and Talbert, and the gymnastic performance of Onda. The last-named is a really remarkable exhibition. It should be mentioned that John H. Blackford has preserved the original inten-tion of a negro ministrel entertainment and carries it out excellently.

with acquaintance. He has only this week to remain here. His stay has been short, but when he comes

week list and the burlesque "Carmen Up Tost Late" is continued.

A SUBURBAN ROAD INCORPORATED. Albany, N. Y., Nov. 23.-The Williamsbridge, Woods lawn and Westchester Railroad Company was incor-porated Saturday, with a capital of \$240,000. The company will build a street surface road about twenty four miles in length, to be operated by electricity, or some other than locomotive steam power. The rone will be built and operated from and through Yonkers and through the village of Mount Vernon, South Mount Vernon, Williamsbridge, the town of Westchester and to that portion of New-York City known as Ford ham, the termini of the road being Yonkers, Mount Vernon, Westchester and New-York City. The director are George A. Humphreys, Clarence R. Denn, Herbert Binness, William J. Dieter and Francis A. Entes, all of New-York City. H. N. Curtis and August Henry Girard, each subscribes to 100 shares of the capital stock, the other subscribers taking tive shares each, of less. The principal office of the company will be in New-York City.

DEATH OF SAMUEL R. SYMS.

Samuel R. Syms, president of the First National Bank of Hoboken, died last night at his home on Patt ade-ave., West Hoboken, from the effects of a paralytic stroke, which he suffered last week when attending the funeral of his friend, John II. Bonn. Mr. Syms was oorn in New-York State in 1820. He carly in life en tered into business and was for twenty years a leading nember of the firm of W. J. Syms & heather, dealers to guns, pistols and sporting goods in Broadway. Mr. syms belonged to this firm until 1870, when he moved to West Hoboken, where he had acquired a large amount of property. In 1874 he became president of the First National Bank of Hoboken, of which he was one of the founders in 1857, when it was known as the one of the founders in 1537, when it was an according his appointment as president the First National flams increased its capital from \$8400,000 to \$81,000,000. He was also one of the founders of the Hoboken Bank for Savings, and had been a director in the Hudson County Mutual Insurance Company since 1840. He was a director also in the Hoboken First Insurance Company. He was for years a prominent member of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church of this city.

A CHATTANOOGA RECTOR FOR STATEN ISLAND. Chattaneoga, Tenn., Nov. 23.-The Rev. G. W. Dumbell, rector of St. Paul's Episcopul Church, has returned from Staten Island, where he went several days ago to look at a new church which was offered him at a salary of \$6,000 a year. Mr. Dumbell stated that he would accept the offer.

The well-known Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. have issued a new edition of their compact and very at tractive cook book, which should be in the hands of every housewife in the country. It has a tasteful ilinminated cover, and contains recipes carefull; com otled by an eminent cook for the easy preparation of economical, cainty and practical dishes of various it will undoubtedly prove a great aid in "improved and economic cookery." The book will be mailed free on receipt of a postal with your address plainly written, by Messrs. Dauchy & Co., 27 Park Place, New-York,